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third states as is the bestowal of rights or the imposition of obligations. Rules are offered for the distinction between incidental injury and the violation of the legal rights of third states, but too few precedents from international relations are presented to show how far the rules have a practical value. The question of the accession or adhesion of third parties to a treaty concluded between two or more others is, in that such accession constitutes a new treaty, sufficiently distinct from the general question of "treaties beneficial to third states" to have escaped being treated under that chapter heading. It might perhaps have been a better arrangement to have made the study of municipal law follow rather than precede the precedents of diplomatic practice; so that the value of the municipal law as a basis of constructive reform might have been more readily grasped. But these are minor points and they do not prevent us from agreeing with the learned editor that the author has "brought together a considerable amount of material, and that he has come to very valuable conclusions which require thorough examination and consideration." Students will look forward with renewed interest to the volumes yet to appear in the series.

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A Guide to Diplomatic Practice. By the RT. HON. SIR ERNEST SATOW, G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L. Two volumes. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1917. Pp. xxii, 407; ix, 405.)

This work, the first systematic treatise of its kind in the English language, deals with the mechanics of international relations. Its best known prototype in a continental tongue is *Le Guide Diplomatique* of Charles Martens, the latest edition of which was brought out by Geffcken in 1866. Such a work is of use primarily to those who are charged with the actual conduct of international affairs either in foreign offices or as members of the diplomatic corps, but its appeal is not limited to that circle. It contains chapters which no serious student of international law can afford to neglect. Its distinguished author's long experience as a representative of Great Britain in many lands is a sufficient assurance of its authoritative character as a statement of diplomatic methods and procedure, and many of its chapters throw light upon questions of substantive law.

The work is divided into thirty-four chapters which are grouped in three books entitled Diplomacy in General, Diplomatic Agents, and

International Meetings and Transactions. To the third book the entire second volume is devoted. Some of the most important chapters of the first volume deal with advice to diplomatists, the right of legation, the immunities of diplomatic agents, the diplomatic body and the termination of a mission. There are three appendices containing lists of books which are especially recommended to members of the diplomatic service.

The treatise is a collection of a multitude of precedents and examples with little discussion of principle. This is in accordance with the purpose which the author sets for himself, but nevertheless, in view of his exceptional experience and qualifications, it is to be regretted that we could not have the benefit of his criticism and judgment. The chapters which are likely to be of most general interest to students of international law are those in the first volume which deal with diplomatic agents, their training, status, duties and immunities. The advice of such veterans as Callières and the Earl of Malmsbury addressed to embryonic diplomatists, supplemented by the counsels of Sir Ernest Satow himself, should be of material value to young men who are looking forward to diplomacy as a career. In view of the many attempts made in recent years to place the American diplomatic service upon the basis of competitive examinations, it is of interest to note that in Sir Ernest's opinion the qualities upon which success in diplomacy depends cannot be tested by examinations. Those qualities are the same which bring success in all other forms of negotiation between men. The personal and intellectual traits which made Mr. Choate the leader of the American bar also made him preëminent as ambassador to Great Britain.

It is perhaps not captious to point out that in a work devoted to diplomatic forms it is a serious blemish to refer to the kaiser as the emperor of Germany or to an official of the American state department as the under-secretary. In the discussion of the mode of obtaining the evidence of diplomatic agents it would have been well to include the case of the Venezuelan minister who, by direction of his government, waived his immunity and appeared as a witness at the trial of the assassin of President Garfield. These volumes are marred by many misprints.

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